

AUG 16 2006

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s): Leister et al.  
Serial No.: 10/537,752  
Filed: June 6, 2005  
For: PROCESS FOR PRODUCING BOROSILICATE GLASSES, BORATE GLASSES AND CRYSTALLIZING BORON-CONTAINING MATERIALS  
Art Unit: 1755  
Examiner: Not Yet Assigned  
Confirmation No.: 5178  
Customer No.: 27623 Attorney Docket No.: 2133.089USU

Mail Stop Amendment  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

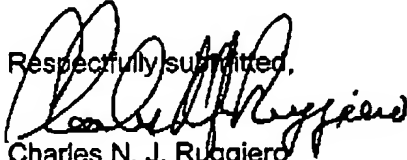
## REQUEST FOR CORRECTED FILING RECEIPT

Dear Sir,

The applicant is requesting that correction be made to the filing receipt. Please note that the "Title" should read: **Method for Producing Borosilicate Galss, Borate Glass and Crystallising Boron-Containing Materials** as stated on the first page of the specification filed on June 6, 2005. A copy of the original marked-up filing receipt and a copy of the first page of the specification are enclosed.

Please charge any additional fees or credit any such fees, if necessary to Deposit Account No. 01-0467 in the name of Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perle. A duplicate copy of this sheet is attached.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Charles N. J. Ruggiero  
Reg. No. 28,468  
Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perle, L.L.P.  
One Landmark Square, 10th Floor  
Stamford, Connecticut 06901-2682  
(203) 327-4500

Date: August 16, 2006

## CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS CORRESPONDENCE IS BEING FACSIMILE TRANSMITTED TO THE FACSIMILE NUMBER 571-273-8300, 8 total pages, c/o MAIL STOP Amendment, COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS, P.O. BOX 1450, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1450, ON August 16, 2006.

Ruth J. Olivo  
NAME

  
SIGNATURE

August 16, 2006  
DATE

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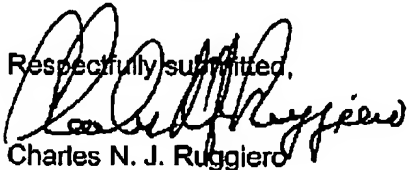
## REQUEST FOR CORRECTED FILING RECEIPT

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Date: August 16, 2006

## CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION

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Ruth J. Olivo  
NAME



SIGNATURE

August 16, 2008  
DATE



## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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APPL NO.	FILING OR 371 (c) DATE	ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY. DOCKET NO	DRAWINGS	TOT CLMS	IND CLMS
10/537,752	12/05/2005	1755	1880	2133.089USU	1	37	2

CONFIRMATION NO. 5178

27623

OHLANDT, GREELEY, RUGGIERO & PERLE, LLP  
ONE LANDMARK SQUARE, 10TH FLOOR  
STAMFORD, CT 06901

## FILING RECEIPT



\*OC000000018122408\*

Date Mailed: 02/27/2006

Receipt is acknowledged of this regular Patent Application. It will be considered in its order and you will be notified as to the results of the examination. Be sure to provide the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION when inquiring about this application. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please mail to the Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria Va 22313-1450. Please provide a copy of this Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" for this application, please submit any corrections to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections (if appropriate).

## Applicant(s)

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Power of Attorney: The patent practitioners associated with Customer Number 27623.

## Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant

This application is a 371 of PCT/EP03/13576 12/02/2003

## Foreign Applications

GERMANY 10257049.3 12/06/2002

Projected Publication Date: 06/01/2006

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No

**Title**

Method for producing borosilicate glass, borate glass and crystallising materials containing boron

*boron-containing materials***Preliminary Class**

501

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01SGL0497USP

Schott AG

**Process for producing borosilicate glasses, borate glasses  
and crystallizing boron-containing materials**

Description

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The invention relates to a process for producing boron-containing materials. In particular, the invention relates to a process for producing boron-containing, low-alkali materials by means of inductive heating of the melting material.

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In technical applications, borosilicate glasses are used as laboratory glass, for ampoules in the pharmaceutical industry and as incandescent lamp glasses, on account of their good chemical resistance and their relatively low thermal expansion. These glasses have a high  $\text{SiO}_2$  content of 73 - 86%, a  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  content of 6 - 13%, an  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content of 1 - 5% and an alkali metal content of 2 - 9% (mol%).

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In the case of the optical glasses, the  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  content may also be over 13% and may be as much as over 75 mol%. The high  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  content results in high Abbe numbers, i.e. a low level of light scattering. These glasses are therefore used in lens systems to correct the chromatic aberration.

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Glasses which contain only or predominantly  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  as networkformer agent are known as borate glasses, by analogy to silicate glasses. The borosilicate glasses contain both  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  as network formers and in terms of their composition are therefore between the silicate glasses and the borate glasses.

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